DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865. { NUMBER 10.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 8, }
Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1864. }

Editors Confederate: Four years ago the people of the several States composing the Confederacy, assembled in Convention and asserted their sovereignty by severing their connection with the accursed Federal Union. Then for the first time in a long series of years the bugle blast of war was heard in the land, summoning the brave and chivalrous sons of the South to arms. With an enthusiasm unparalleled in the history of the world, they rallied beneath the ample folds of their new-born country's flag, and solemnly pledged themselves never to stay their hands until victory perched upon their country's standard, and her independence was acknowledged by all the civilized nations of the earth.

Firmly fixed and determined to redeem this solemn pledge, thousands upon thousands of them bid an affectionate adieu to the loved ones at home, and went forth to meet a cruel and relentless foe, who sought the annihilation of a people who never injured them, nor asked for anything but their rights under the Constitution their fathers gave them. The many hardships and privations they have undergone—the sufferings they have patiently endured without a murmur, on the lonely midnight watch, and the long and weary march, with no bed upon which to rest themselves but the cold damp earth, and no covering to protect them from the pelting storms of winter but the broad canopy of heaven, attest their devotion to the cause they so nobly espoused in the beginning of the contest, and in defence of which so many thousand of patriot sons in the full bloom of youth and vigor of manhood have sacrificed their lives.

And now, while those true and tried veterans who for the past four years have constantly breasted the storm of war, and waded through seas of blood, are willing to endure yet a little longer, and suffer much more to secure the independence of their bleeding country, there are croakers at home, who have never been in service, nor never expect to be, constantly engaged in stirring up strife and contention among the people, and impeding our progress by throwing every obstacle in the way of achieving our national independence.

How long, God of Heaven, O! how long shall these things be permitted to remain?—Let me ask, in the name of the heroes who have fallen in this great struggle for independence and national existence, whose cannonized bones now lie bleaching on Virginia's classic hills, and in the name of the brave boys who are now standing like a wall of fire between us and the enemy, how long disloyal editors shall be permitted to sow the seeds of discord broadcast through the land, and incompetent legislators to pour out the vials of their wrath upon their own country, without even uttering a single syllable against the despotic acts of the Lincoln dynasty. How long shall treason be thus permitted to stalk abroad in high places unmolested? Is there no power to prevent it? I unhesitatingly assert, that the government has the power to suppress it, and ought to exercise it.

Our property, our lives, our all is involved in the contest, and no effort on the part of the proper authorities to prosecute the war to a successful termination, cost what it may, should be neglected. If the the star of our young Republic, to which the eyes of all lovers of free government is turned and are gazing with the most intense anxiety, should ever go down in disaster, the fault will be our own. It must not be permitted. General Robert E. Lee and his sixty thousand veterans who have time and again marched triumphantly over many a blood stained field of battle, and wrenched from the very jaws of death full many a glorious victory, are subject to the orders of the Government, and will see to it that all laws, and classes of laws emanating from the Confederate authorities are strictly enforced and obeyed.

This is plain talk, but is what I know to be true, and what ought to be done in case necessity should require it. Let traitors in our midst, who live by slandering and abusing their own country, beware! lest they be visited with swift destruction. Let them be warned in time by a PRIVATE SOLDIER.

Gen Hospital, No. 8, Raleigh N. C.

Soliloquy of a Detailed Farmer.

A pretty kittle of fish, to be sure! Here I am. What is this I see before me—the butt end towards my hand? And a musket—to shoot Yankees. I was opposed to this war from the fust. The idea of being *here!*—Weighing about 210, and short, a beautiful mark for those Spencer guns? Tramping up and down here—its worse than a nigger!—Ordered about—can't sit down when I chuse—jerked from one pint to another, and no kind ar notis—busum of family—niggers at home doing nuthin'. What's the difference betwicks me and a exempted farmer? Why didn't they bring Bill Grubbins? Cause alleged he's got fifteen niggers, and I'se got five. Whar's the commissaries? Thar's Joe Thundergass, jes as well kwollified as me to fite for libbutty. Whar's the magistrits? Thar's Solon Potholly—jest as lively as a krikit!—Whar's the kwottermasters? Pressen other people's things—pollaing "hurry up thar!" Whar's the preachers? Prai-in uv the gallant soldiers, and a telling them to do their duty. Whar's the doctors? A settin' down talkin' to other people's wives! Whar's the tax getherers, teachers, judges, tanners, nitur bureau, town counsel and setch? A sayin' "Put 'em in—the country has plenty o' men!" Whar's the editors? Abusin' ov the guvvinment for not arrestin' of the stragglers, and fillin' up the ranks! And so we go!

I am not fittin for a soldier any way—has no kind o' fancy for this here kind o' thing. Can make as much corn as any body—in favor of the war goin' on—libutty—and all that sort of things; but to take a man out, pouring down raining, don't know the first step, custom to good eatin, at 45 years of age, inclined to be corpolant, liable to appapleky, wife in delikat way—right plump the first hop against these cavalry of Torbut—if this what you mean by waw, then the territorries ken go!

I believe they're actually going to *fight* us ginrilla—they was a puttin me right in against that cavalry yesterday. Wouldn't mind the local defense so much; but this is jes nothing but waw; mount ar well belong to the army at once. (Takes a drink.)

As I cum along thar was Bill Grubbins a setting on his fence; says he, "Ah, old fellar! fitin for your country?" And here cums a commissary. "Ah, Mr. Backus, these are sollem times; no country can be subjude when such men as you shoulder their muskits?"

I pushed on! how I did swet! I wonder if local fokes often gits killed? That's the very last thing I would like. I think I should fancy the way those old Romans use to fix themselves in those cases; they took some keer of themselves; they had your breastplates, and sheels, and such things; you had a chance if a bullit was to hit you. A bullit would go through me like a firkin of lard. I wonder what's the motion for kwarter. I think I'll surrender, when it comes to close fighting.—They can't expect a fellar to do anything rash. In case I do get kilt, I'll let Betsey knew.—(Sits down and writes:)

"Dear Betsey, In case I gets kilt, I takes my pen in hand to inform you uv the same. We was charging uv the enemy, and a bullit went clean through me, makin a hole as big as a partridge egg. Don't marry immediately, as I may get well. See that them hogs don't waste that corn. J. BACKUS."

NO COMPLIMENTS IN PRAYER—We have heard some prayers which were intended to affect the hearer, rather than to reach heaven. The following characteristic anecdote of John Randolph is a keen rebuke of the practice:

In one of his spells of repentance and sickness he was visited by a minister, who, at his request, prayed for and with him. The minister began in this wise:

"Lord, our friend is sick. Thou knowest how generous he was to the poor, and what eminent services he has rendered to his country, and how he is among the honored and great men of earth——"

"Stop, stop," said the impatient Randolph, "no more of such stuff, else the Lord will damn us both."

Among the incidents related of the meteoric shower of 1833, we clip the following from a Macon paper.

An old Quaker gentleman, who lived in Virginia, was among the unfortunate ones who failed to witness the phenomenon. Having heard of it among his neighbors next morning, he spoke of it to his family, none of whom had seen it except a half witted boy who was kept about the house to do the chores. Sid—the boy's name—told Mr. P. he had seen the "stars fall." "Why didn't you tell me of it?" said Mr. P., somewhat crustily, being wroth that he had missed so rare a treat. "Why," said the crude Sid, "I thought it was nothing uncommon—I thought the stars fell every morning. I didn't know where else they went to.

DAVID'S SYLLOGISM.—Thomas Fuller in his "Scripture Observations," says:

Lord, I find David making a syllogism in mood and figure; two propositions he perfected.

"If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me."

"But verily God hath heard me. He hath attended to the voice of my prayer."

Now, I expected that David would have concluded thus:

"Therefore, I regard not wickedness in my heart." But far different he concludes:

"Blessed be God, who hath not turned away my prayer, nor His mercy from me."

Thus David hath deceived, but not wronged me.

I looked that he should have clapped the crown on his own, and he puts it on God's head. I will learn this excellent logic; for I like David's better than Aristotle's syllogism, that whatever the premises be, I make God's glory the conclusion.

A CURIOSITY.—The enchanted mountain in Texas is an immense oval rock 300 feet high, situated about eighty miles north of Bastrop. Its surface is polished, and in sunshine dazzles the beholder at a distance of three or four miles. Those who ascend it have to wear moccasins or stockings, and, like those who went up to Mount Horeb, pull off their shoes

$25 REWARD,

For a YELLOW BANDANA HANDKERCHIEF, lost between my home and office.
jan 11-2t THOS. BRANCH.

AUCTION SALE.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH OF JANUARY, 1865.

One No. 1 NEGRO BOY, an excellent Body and Dining Room Servant, twenty years old.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
jan 11-d2t Aucts. & Com. Merchants.

A RARE CHANCE AT VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH INST., I shall sell, WITHOUT RESERVE, to the highest bidder, for cash, in Confederate money, my Residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M, on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker. R. HOOKER.
jan 11-d3ds

☞ Wilmington Journal, Chronicle & Sentinel, (Augusta, Ga,) Charleston Mercury, Richmond Examiner copy till day of sale and forward accounts to this office.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

The next Session of this School will commence the 1st day of February. The members of the Senior Class are requested to return on Monday, the 16th instant.

A competent drill-master will take charge of the Military Department.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

Oxford, N. C., Jan. 10, 1865.—7t*

NEGROES AT AUCTION!!

On Thursday next, in front of our Store, we will sell a No. 1 NEGRO MAN, 26 years old, sound and healthy.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
jan 10-d3t Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

ON JANUARY 18TH, 1865.

1 Boy 17 years old.
1 " 19 " "
1 " 25 " "
1 " 18 " "
1 Girl 16 " "
1 " 18 " "
1 " 14 " "
1 Woman and Child.
1 " 27 years old, good Cook, Washer and Ironer.

The above Negroes are sold for no fault, all No. 1. They can be seen any day previous to day of sale.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
jan 10-2t-tues-ths Aucts. & Com. Merchants.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT to teach the English branches, Music and French, wishes a situation.
Address, stating terms
WM. P. WALKER,
jan 8-15t Hicksford, Va.

CITY ELECTION.

FOR COMMISSIONER IN WESTERN WARD.

We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. jan 6 tde

FOR COMMISSIONER IN WESTERN WARD.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Commissioner, in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully.
jan 6-dtde W. B. HUTCHINGS.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce A. CREECH, a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners for the Western Ward.
jan 5 dte MANY VOTERS.

EASTERN WARD.

Editors Confederate: As your paper is a daily visitor in our Ward, we take this opportunity to announce through its columns Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH, as a candidate for Commissioner.—We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.

MANY CITIZENS OF THE EASTERN WARD.
jan 7-dtde

FOR COMMISSIONER IN EASTERN WARD.

Messrs. Editors: You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissonor in the Eastern Ward.
MANY CITIZENS.
jan 9 dtde*

FOR COMMISSIONER IN EASTERN WARD.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE, Esq, as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern ward, at the election on the 16th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully. jan 9-dtde

WESTERN WARD.

We take pleasure in recommending Col. W. H. TUCKER for re-election in the Western Ward.—He has served us long and faithfully, for which services let us re-elect him by a unanimous vote.
jan 10 d6t MANY VOTERS.

WESTERN WARD.

We take pleasure in announcing W. ROBERT ANDREWS a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. He is a business man, and attends to business, and we can safely trust him to attend to our city business.
jan 11-dte MANY VOTERS.

B. F. POWELL,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO
W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO
A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr. Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

COMMODIOUS HOUSE TO RENT.

A large building at Ridgeway Depot, containing eight rooms, two acres of ground for a Garden, Horse Lot and Stables. Also, a convenient Store House, Blacksmith Shop, and Coach-Maker's Shop. This property is situated immediately at the Depot, and can be seen and rented of Mrs. Mary Collins, at Ridgeway.
jan 9-d6t WM. F. COLLINS.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MR. DOWELL will open school on Monday, 16th January. Number limited. Terms $100 per session in advance. jan 10-d2t*

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD BONDS.

A liberal price will be paid in cash for $10,000 North Carolina R. R. Bonds, or State Bonds will be given in exchange. Apply immediately to
THOS BRANCH,
jan 10-d3t Raleigh, N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The next Session of this Institution will begin on Saturday, the 14th of January. The corps of Instructors is full, and ample opportunities for improvement will be offered in all the departments.
DAVID L. SWAIN,
jan 10-d4t President.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

The Forty-Seventh Session will commence on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For particulars, address the Principal.
J. M. LOVEJOY.
Raleigh, Jan. 10th, 1865.—d6t
*** Progress copy one week.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

1 Female Cook, Washer and Ironer.
2 Male Dining Room Servants.
1 good Shoemaker.
1 " Stationary Engineer.
2 " House Servants (female)
Apply to
jan 10 d2t* CHAS. H. CUTHBERT.

$30 REWARD—LOST,

Between Mrs. Moses', the Milliners, and the Episcopal Church, via Fayetteville Street, a
JET CROSS BREAST PIN,
tipped with gold, chiefly valuable as a memento. The finder will be paid the above reward on leaving it at
jan 10-d3t THIS OFFICE.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

OFFICE PIEDMONT RAILROAD CO., }
Danville, Va. Dec. 14, 1864. }

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Piedmont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Danville, on Wednesday, January eighteenth, 1865, at twelve o'clock M.
W. HENRY WHITE,
de 17 dtI8thj Auditor.

WANTED.

TWENTY FIVE BALES OF RAW COTTON, to be returned at the end of the war, or its value in gold at that time paid, if preferred. Satisfactory security given. For further particulars apply to TUCKER & ANDREWS,
jan 9 d3taw2w Raleigh, N. C.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE Misses Nash & Miss Kollock will resume the exercises of their School on FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1865.
Circulars forwarded on application.
dec 20-d10t

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the "Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company," will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at three o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing, under the Charter granted by the recent session of the Legislature. Stockholders who cannot attend in person, are earnestly requested to be represented by proxy.
By order of the President:
jan 7 tjan24 W. E. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION, }
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865. }

FOR COMMISSIONER IN EASTERN WARD.

Messrs. Editors: You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissonor in the Eastern Ward.
MANY CITIZENS.
jan 9 dtde*

FOR COMMISSIONER IN EASTERN WARD.

We are authorized and requested to announce KLINE, Esq, as a candidate for Commissioner the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 16th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully. jan 9-dtde

WESTERN WARD.

[illegible] four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.
JNO. C. McCOWN,
jan 2-16t Adm'r of E. M. Scott dec'd.
Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bill to this office.

STOLEN,

From my stable, on the night of the 3rd inst., my
LIGHT SORREL MARE,
5 years old next Spring, medium size, and in good order. She has a star in her face, both hind legs white to her knees, left hip perceptibly lower than the right. Any information given to the subscriber at Cary P. O., Wake county, N. C., will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscriber, a soldier's wife.
MRS. KEZIAH OLIVE.
jan 5-eodtjan20*

HEAD'QRS POST AT RALEIGH, N. C., }
January 5th, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

I. Pursuant to orders this day received from the Secretary of War, the restriction on travel on the Railroad to Richmond, Va., is extended for six days.

II. This order does not extend to officers and soldiers returning to their commands, nor to members of Congress.

III. This order does not prohibit travel going south, nor does it extend to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, or to way travel westward on the N. C. Railroad,
By order of COL. WM. J. CLARKE,
Comd'g.
J. L. DICKEN, Act'g Adj't. jan 6-d5t.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION business in the store formerly occupied by Sam'l H. Young,
They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
jan 7-d6t A. J. PARTIN.
*** Conservative, Progress and Standard copy one week.

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER
ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE.

In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment. dtfeb1

TAX IN KIND.

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.
F. G FOSTER, }
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessor,
jan 4-dtd

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 29-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

OFFICIAL.

POST Q. M. OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Salisbury, Dec. 17, 1864.

SAWYER WANTED.

A competent Sawyer is wanted to take charge of a Steam Saw Mill, situated on the Western N. C. Railroad. A good machinist, fully able to take charge of a large mill running exclusively for the Government, can hear of a good situation, if exempt or can be detailed, by applying to
JAS. M. GOODMAN,
dec 20-d1m Capt. & Post Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE C. S. A.,
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 17, 1864.

NEGROES WANTED.

THIS Department wishes to hire for the ensuing year:
(4) Four Blacksmiths,
(6) Six Carpenters,
(2) Two Wheelwrights,
(70) Seventy Wood Cutters and Laborers,
for which will be paid a liberal price.
They will be well fed and supplied with good clothing. Those having able bodied negro men to hire, may find it to their advantage to address
JAS. M GOODMAN,
dec 20-d1m Capt. & Post Q. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, }
RICHMOND, November 28 1865. }

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January 1first, 1866.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13 taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.
Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.
Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.
Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.
Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.
Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.
Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.
dec 6 3taw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. }
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864 }

NOTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Coupon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January first, 1865.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13-taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all bussiness entrusted to them.
Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.
D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE
J. W. HARRISON.
December 30, 1864—dtf.

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

WANTED A QUANTITY OF BEEF AND hog bladders. Will pay twenty-five cents each for them.
They may be delivered, green or inflated and dried, to A. McLaclin, Goldsboro'; A. Miller, Clayton, or to H. J. B. Clark, at Graham, N. C.
dec. 30-d12t

$50,000 RANDOLPH COUNTY BONDS.

By virtue of an order made at November Term, 1864, of Randolph County Court, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Ashboro', on the 7 h day of February, 1865,
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Coupon Bonds of said County. The said Bonds to run for two years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in such currency as will be received in the payment of public taxes.
This second of January, 1865.
J. M. WORTH,
Jan 5-d30t County Commissioner.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., }
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months.....$ 5
For six months.....10
For one year.....20
*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.
*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d2t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWENTY DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description, will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.
Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.
All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.
Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which most the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.

Since our Agent has gone abroad to purchase a Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made, and a disposition manifested on the part of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro' on the first instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and remain open until the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Thursday in January next, and notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that business of great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
de 16 d12t President.
Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin copy two weeks

$1,000 REWARD.

STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the nigght of the 18th November, ult., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.
I will give One Thousand Dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.
dec 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.
ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.
We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.
With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.
Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
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FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
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Price per hundred.....$60,00
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oct 27 dtf Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

NOTICE.

W. H. CROW, Agent for the Neuse Paper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for Rags and Damaged Cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by General Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
dec 21-d1m

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebaneville on the 1st M. [illegible] next. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars.
Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,
nov. 21-d6t. Superintendent.
Oaks, N. C.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

Citizen's Meeting in Savannah.

Pursuant to the call of Mayor Arnold, a large meeting of influential citizens was held at the Masonic Hall, at 12 o'clock to day, for the purpose of taking into consideration matters relating to the present and future welfare of this city. On motion, Dr. Arnold was unanimously called to the chair, and addressed the meeting as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH:—At the request of the Aldermen of the city of Savannah, and a large number of citizens, I have convened you together this day, to give expression to your views and sentiments in the trying state of affairs in which you are placed. It is for us no longer a crisis—the crisis is pass, edand it is for you to decide upon the particular line of action each and all of you may determine to pursue. Our action is to be determined by our situation, as we have no authority or power to speak for others outside of our limits. But we are the judges of our own situation, and can speak for ourselves and ought so to do, by all considerations of prudence, and I will say common sense and humanity, to mitigate, if we can, the effects of the heavy blow which has fallen upon us. Our city contains 20,000 inhabitants, without food, without fuel, without any place of refuge, cut off from all connection with the country. The heart sickens at the picture thus presented, and it is our duty to mitigate, as we cannot avert, the terrible sufferings by all means which reason and common sense may dictate, regardless of all abstract views. I have weighed the matter anxiously, and have arrived at the positive conclusion, that there is but one course to pursue, but it is not my province in calling this meeting, to say more at present. When the city was taken, through me, as Chief Magistrate, you asked for protection, you all know that it was granted to you, and we all feel deeply indebted to Brig. Gen. Geary for his conduct as commandant of this city. Having convened you and expressed on my part my views, it remains for you to appoint a chairman for the meeting.

A. S. Hartridge and Robert Erwin, were appointed Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Col Dockwell, Ald. Lippman, Dr. Willis, Ald. Villalongea, Martin Dugan, J. G. Mills, W D. Weed, Ald. Duchilson, Ald. O'Sovne, and after a brief absence reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the fortunes of war, and the surrender of the city by the city authorites, Savannah has passed once more under the authority of the United States; and whereas, we believe that the interests of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a full and free expression of our views in relation to our present condition. We therefore, the people of Savannah, in full meeting assembled, do hereby,

1. *Resolved*, That we accept the position, and in the language of the President of the United States, "seek to have peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution, leaving all questions which remain to be adjusted by the peaceable means of legislative conference and votes."

2. *Resolved*, That laying aside all differences, and burying by-gones in the grave of the past, we will use our best endeavors once more to bring back the properity and commerce we once enjoyed.

3. *Resolved*, That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city, asking terms of the conqueror, but we claim the immunities and privileges contained in the Proclamation and Message of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situated as we are, and while we owe a strict obedience on our part to the laws of the United States, we ask the protectection over our persons, lives and property recognized by those laws.

4. *Resolved*, That we respectfully request His Excellency, the Governor, to call a convention of the people of Georgia by any constitutional means in his power, to give them an opportunity of voting upon the question whether they wish the war between the two sections of country to continue.

5. *Resolved*, That Major General Sherman having placed as military commander of this post Brig. Gen. Geary, who has, by his urbanity as a gentleman, and his uniform kindness to our citizens, done all in his power to protect them from insult and injury, it is the unanimous desire of all present that he be allowed to remain in his present position, and that for the reason above stated, the thanks of the citizens are hereby tendered to him and the officers under his command.

6 *Resolved*, That an appeal copy of these resolutions be sent the President of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, General Sherman, and the Mayors of Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Atlanta.

OFFICE INDEPENDENT SOUTH,
WAYNESBORO, GA., Jan. 4, 1864

The above is taken from the "Loyal Georgian," formerly the Savannah News, of the 28th of December. It was sent me by a gentleman just from Savannah, and I have copied it for the benefit of your readers.

Respectfully, R. J. RYAN.

The Shameful Surrender.

We have reason to believe that but a small portion of the actual citizens of Savannah participated in the proceedings of the submission meeting. It is stated that there were but seventeen in all present, when the yoke of Lincoln was accepted to be worn on the shoulders of men who had before that pretended to be freemen. And these seventeen are said to be Yankees—Yankee born, with Yankee sympathies since the war began—like other Yankee sympathizers only living in a Southern city to make avail of the opportunities for getting rich, and always intending whenever the opportune moment arrived, to desert the cause which they had many a time cursed in their heart, and ofttimes prejudiced as far as they openly dared. One thing we venture to assert, that *all*, of those who have borne part in this unmanly transaction, are they, who have been heretofore self-styled supporters of *State sovereignty—Peace negotiation shriekers—separate State action* advocates—declaimers of the supremacy of the civil law. Yet in lieu of that due subordination to the sovereignty of Georgia, they have formally seceded from their State, and taken the yoke of a master who is in hostile occupation of her territory. Instead of negotiating an *honorable peace*, they have made an abject surrender—shamelessly prostrated themselves at the foot of their invader, only asking that he may press their necks as gently as possible. Instead of upholding the civil law, and from out their prison houses yielding to it the homage of a faithful submission, they have outlawed themselves beyond the reach of the civil law of Georgia, and have put themselves in ban—becase of willing subjection to the enemies of their country. They have resolved to "lay aside all differences, and burying by-gones in the grave of the past, they will endeavor to bring back the prosperity and commerce they once enjoyed." If anything were wanting to prove the Yankeeism of the whole proceeding, it is found in this closing sentence of the above resolution—to bring back their "prosperity and commerce." For this they were willing to "lay aside all differences" with Sherman and his horde; to forget that he was the leader and they the band who had spread ruin and misery throughout the State—who had sacked towns and villages, plundered farms and fields, ravished the women and murdered the old men and the young—to forget all this, only if they bring back "*commerce!*" Honor, loyalty, good faith, brotherhood towards the people of Georgia—all these "by-gones" they would "lay in the grave of the past," only if they were permitted to trade, barter, buy and sell unmolested and fill their pockets with money. As a fit consummation of this act of treachery, it was done under the lead of one Arnold—a name of immortal infamy.

But these poor, pitiful submissionists presume to say, in another resolution, that they "do not put themselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of the conqueror." Do they not? Ah! What do they, then? They only "claim the immunities and privileges contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States, and ask the protection of their lives, persons and property." In other words they abjure their State, swear allegiance to a foreign government, acknowledge the duty of obedience to the laws of the United States, and crave protection. If there is any other step which they could take towards utter degradation, it is their tender of thanks to Gen. Geary, that he has refrained from *insulting* them. That this is the voice of the people of Savannah, we do not credit for a moment. We look to see, in few days, the larger portion of the inhabitants of this ill-fated community driven forth by the inexorable decree, because they will have the manhood and womanhood to spurn this debasing example. Hard as is the fate of a refugee, better that and honor, than the prosperity these recreants talk of, accompanied with perpetual ignominy.

In Georgia, there are unequivocal calls for a Convention of the State. All sides concur in the call, as far as we can see. There are unquestionably cowards and traitors in that State, whose whole purpose, under cover of *peace negotiations*, has been, first to detach the affections and confidence of the people from the cause in order the more securely to turn them over to Sherman or whatever Yankee master may be delegated to receive them. This class has just shown its hand in Savannah, and its colleagues, taking advantage of the present reverses to our arms, are emboldened throughout the State of Georgia to follow their lead. We are glad of it; and only hope that they may be induced to *say out all they mean*. The *now* almost undisguised Yankee who edits the *Chronicle and Sentinel* (Gov. Brown's organ) is at last assuming a definite position. We beg *that he may have rope, by all means*

There is a second class—tired, gloomy, despondent, heart-sick croakers—who are *afeared* that they will have to *go in*—and rather than *go in*, to an honorable post, along side the brave, true-hearted soldiers, they are anxious to *go out* of the Confederacy, and *go under* Lincoln—*whipped*—without ever having seen a fight.

But there is a third class, who are also willing *now* to endure the agitation of a convention, because they are bold and hardy and determined in the cause, and they have confidence that so far from Georgia playing false, in a Convention, they feel sure that her patriotism will be most thoroughly demonstrated. Therefore, says the *Constitutionalist*, let "Gov. Brown recommend to the Legislature about to meet, to pass a bill calling a sovereign convention; and we (it) trust the Legislature will pass the bill at once." This sterling paper wants it to be known where Georgia stands. It has entire confidence in the stability of her devotion to the cause. It is a dangerous agitation, and may lead to dread consequences. But we hope our patriotic contemporary may be right, and that Georgia may come out of the ordeal as gold purified by fire.

We publish entire from the "North Carolinian," of Wilmington, an article on the "conscription of negroes." Without concurring entirely in the sentiments therein contained, there is much to commend it to the public.

Since the attest of our military leaders from two points of observation has declared in favor of the employment of negro soldiers, the spirit of the press is very properly conforming to this standard authority. Of the right, we never doubted; of the expediency we are now convinced. If the Southern negro be appealed to, with the proper moral inducements to enlist his sympathies, we doubt not either his capacity, or his willingness, or his fidelity; and with this element of strength, our independence is certain. The soldiers are almost unanimous in favor of it. They need reinforcements, and *their wishes* ought to be a controlling influence:

GRAND REVIEW.—General Bragg made a grand review yesterday of all the troops in this vicinity. Circumstances rendered it impossible for us to be present, but we learn from those who were, that it was a most imposing display, and that our veteran and other troops showed to the highest advantage, and were in the best spirits.—*Wil. Journal.*

No News.

There is just now an oppressive dearth of news—there are even few rumors afloat.—With the authorities, press, people and armies, there seems to be a general pause, taking our bearings and ascertaining our true position and danger. And while our position may be admitted to be critical, and our danger greater than we could wish, yet the one is far better, and the latter far less than a great many imagine.

The Congress, the press and the people are calmly engaged in the discussion of important measures, which it is hoped will extricate the country from its present difficulties. The great topic of putting slaves in the army as soldiers, is now being very generally discussed. We have given the views of several correspondents on the subject, as well as our own, and shall publish to-morrow an article from a large slaveholder in this State, favoring the proposition. We hope to hear from others. The best intellects of the country should come forward and give the country the benefit of their views. No more important question has agitated the public mind during the war.

Other weighty and all important measures are being considered, and the present may be the turning point in the contest. "A misstep, or an oversight, may lose us our cause, while wise measures, promptly adopted, and executed with energy, may bring the war to a speedy conclusion, resulting in our independence."

A cotemporary says—so long as the spirit of our people is unsubdued—conquest, subjugation is impossible. And so it is. Let States be overrun; let property be destroyed; let lands be devasted; let our slaves be stolen by hundreds and thousands; let houses, towns and cities be given to the flames; yet if *the spirit* of the people be unsubdued, they are unconquerable, and they will at last wrench glorious victory from the dastard foe and reap the reward of all their toils, privations and sufferings—Independence, with its inestimable blessings.

[redacted]

New Advertisements.

Candidatefor Commissioner--Henry Mahler.

$500 Reward for a Horse. J. S. Pridgen.

D. C. Murray & Co.—New Auction and Commission House, Raleigh.

Sale of Negroes by Tucker, Andrews & Co., on the 14th.

By W. F. Askew & Co., on the 17th.

By Creech & Litchford on the 19th.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

IN THE MATTER OF EDWARD HASWELL.

This case turns upon the principles considered in the case of Goodson, decided at this term, but the facts of the case being different, we are conducted to a different conclusion:

The petitioner was forty-five years of age in May last. He had been exempted anterior to the passage of the law of the 17th of February, as a miller. After the passage of that act, viz: in the month of March, he was enrolled and another exemption paper given, which after the act of February repealing exemptions in such cases, could only operate as a furlough or detail. He was afterwards, viz: on the 10th of June, ordered into camp; he applied for a detail; this was refused; he was again ordered into camp and sued out the Writ.

The enrolment and detail which took place in March, about two months before he reached the age of forty-five, fixed his "status" as a soldier. He was properly enrolled in the body of the regular troops where the term of service for the war is prescribed by the acts of 1862.

Per Curiam The petitioner must be remanded to custody and the costs taxed up against him.

(Signed) M. E. MANLY, J.

NOTE.—It will be remembered that in Goodson's case, he was not enrolled until after he was forty-five years old—it was decided that he belonged to the Senior Reserves.

WHYTE *vs* MALLETT.

Assuming that the plaintiff was in the first instance entitled to exemption as the owner or manager of fifteen hands, we are of opinion that he is too late in now making an application on that ground.

One of the conditions of the exemption is, that the party "shall sell the surplus of provisions and grain now on hand and which he may raise from year to year, to the government," &c. We think the application must be made in reasonable time, so that the government may have the benefit of this condition in respect to the provisions and grain on hand. This application was not made until November, 1864, nine months after the passage of the act, which is not in reasonable time; for during that period the surplus of provisions and grain on hand in Feb., 1864, may have been sold, exchanged or otherwise disposed of, and the government lose the benefit of a condition which has been made impossible by the act of the plaintiff.

Whether an allegation that the plaintiff had on hand at the time he made the application he relied on, the same surplus of provisions and grain that he had in February, 1864, would have met this objection, is a question not presented. It would seem, owing to the nature of the subject that, the government should not be subjected to the inconvenience of going into such collateral matters by the folly or misfortune of the plaintiff, in not putting his claim to exemption in the first instance, on the ground he now takes. In few words, the exemption is made to depend on a condition precedent, that the government shall have his surplus provisions and grain at certain rates. Its performance is made impossible by the delay of the plaintiff, which is his misfortune.

The case of Savage, on which his honor puts his opinion, was decided without reference to the point on which this decision is put. It is a new suggestion on the construction of the act of Congress, but as we think, well founded. There is error. Judgment reversed, and judgment that the petitioner be remanded,

(Signed) R. M. PEARSON, C. J.

For the Confederate.

Arming the Slaves.

The questien of impressing and arming the slaves for military defence, is one of great magnitude, and well deserves the most serious consideration. Before resorting, therefore, to such a measure, it behooves us to weigh well the moral effect it would produce upon the country, and, in order to arrive at a correct estimate of public sentiment in this particular, I think we should have a free expression of opinion; for, upon this hinges the expediency of the whole policy.

If the employment of negroes as soldiers would produce a demoralizing effect upon the white troops so as to counterbalance the additional strength thus acquired, it follows, as a matter of course, that such a measure would weaken, instead of strengthening our cause, and consequently, be inadmissible. But, if on the other hand, we find by a discussion of the question that the army is willing to have its shattered strength recuperated by this means, then I think we ought at once to put this policy into operation.

I am well aware that we may expect strong, even violent opposition for a time, from some quarters, yet I believe and trust, that if it is deemed necessary by our government and great military leaders, the army and people will cheerfully acquiesce in their decision.—General Lee, the great and good, is reported to have given it the sanction of his name; and the weight of his opinion should go very far towards silencing objection; familiar as he must be with the sentiment of the army, and the fighting capacity of the negro as displayed by those in the Yankee army. For myself, I doubt not but they would fight as well, or even better, on our side; for they would be under the most rigid discipline, besides, being accustomed from infancy to obey implicitly.

During the progress of the war, from its beginning to the present time, the slaves have proven themselves more quiet, orderly, and devoted to their masters, than might have been reasonably expected; and I think there would be little cause for apprehension, that if arms were put in their hands, they would be used against us. I know this would be one of the chief objections urged by many who have ever been afraid of the bugaboo of insurrection; but, why should not they be as faithful to our cause as to that of the enemy? The incentives would be equally great; or, of course, we would reward the faithful discharge of their duties with liberty.

But, some may object here, that we have maintained all along that bondage is the normal condition of the African race, and that freedom would be no boon to them. Grant that it may be true, and yet, we know that human nature is such that we are ready to purchase with a great price the right of being our own masters, although we may not use the right for own best interests. Of course it will not be contended that it is our *duty* to keep them in a state of slavery. So much on this head.

And now, we come to the *necessity* of the case: It is evident, I suppose, to every one, that if the war continues another year—which none can doubt, judging from present appearances—we *must* reinforce our armies. The question is, *where* are reinforcements to come from? Can they be obtained from the white population? I think not, to the extent required, without detriment to the most important interests of the country. Then what are we to do? Is the cause to be imminently imperilled rather than resort to this means of strengthening our armies? I trust no true patriot would hesitate for a moment, with the alternatives presented before him. If we fail in the establishment of our independence, slavery is lost beyond the possibility of a doubt. Then, if there is a *reasonable* probability of this most deplorable of all results, would we not better use this great resource while it is in our power to do so? *Anything* is preferable to subjugation by the hated foe. We had better sacrifice, not only slavery, but everything else in addition, than to be reduced to this lamentable condition. We have already sacrificed thousands of precious lives, poured out the richest blood of the South like water, for the achievement of our independence, and shall we hesitate to give up slavery *altogether*, if necessary for the attainment of the great end? I trow not. We have hazarded our all upon the issue; the die is cast beyond recall; let our motto be, "*Nulla vestigia retrorsum*," and, as the Lord ommipotent reigneth, I very believe we will emerge from this bloody baptism with banners floating proudly and as freely as the liberty-loving zephyrs which fan its glorious folds. TANK.

Kit rell's Springs.

Reverses are but the mists which obscure but do not darken the sun. There can be no halting, no thought of submission. The Confederacy is to-day stronger, its resources greater, the pride of its people more exalted, their courage more obstinate, and they are more fully conscious of the danger of defeat and the evils of subjugation than at any former period of the war. They are more thoroughly familiarized with the infernal spirit which actuates our foes, and with the abject degradation to which we would be reduced in the event of the overthrow of our cause. They know they have no alternative; that full, complete, unqualified independence, or the slavish submission of a conquered people, having no will of their own and knowing no law but that of their captors, must be theirs. They are prepared to sacrifice but not to submit. To surrender all but independence and honor, but no compromise of them.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.—The following incident of the Revolution is not without its parallels in the present war:

During the severity of the winter campaign in North Carolina, General Greene, passing a sentinel who was barefooted, said, "I fear my good fellow, you must suffer from cold." "Pretty much so," was the reply; "but I do not complain, because I know I should fare better had our General power to procure supplies. They say, however, that we shall have a fight in a few days, and then, by the blessing of God, I shall take care to secure a pair of shoes."

A very talkative little girl used often to annoy her mother by making remarks about the visitors that came to the house. On one occasion a gentleman was expected, whose nose had been accidently flattened to his face. The mother cautioned her child particularly to say nothing about this feature. Imagine her consternation when the little one exclaimed "Ma, you told me not to say anything about Mr. Smith's nose; why, he has'nt got any!"

"Life is a strange problem. One moment in the midst of prosperity we stand with the world in homage at our feet, the applause of the multitude ringing in our ears, and the sunshine of happiness streaming along our paths. A moment more, an evolution in the wheel of fate, and the hand of an invisible destiny that had pursued our track unseen, pours its wrath upon our heads, adversity sets in, the world puts on a look of scorn, the voice of praise is hushed, the light grows dim and our career on earth closes in darkness, to open again in the light beyond the sky."

From the Wilmington Carolinian.

Conscription of Negroes.

The question of putting negroes in the field is one which has lately assumed an importance which few expected. There is but little doubt that Gen. Lee favors the measure, and indeed has recommended it. One thing is evident, that more men must be had or the cause will suffer. The army of Tennessee has suffered a defeat that has, to a greater or less extent, depleted its ranks. To meet Sherman's advancing legions there must be men. And although we find so many bombproofed individuals crying lustily for wholesale conscription, there is a remarkable dearth in volunteering found in this favored class. The reason is obvious; their services are of far greater importance at home—in fact without their exemption the bottom would unquestionable fall out of the Confederacy—if indeed it has any bottom.

Well, as the blood and thunder war men will not themselves go meet the foe, there must be a substitute, just as many of our country people do now, when coffee can't be bought they take rye; so, if the *fighting* men will not go, we must make something else go to *fight;* it matters not what that something else is, be it black, white or gray. We have already placed in the field all the white, and lately the *gray* have gone. More are wanted, and what must we take but the black. We have a plenty of black and yellow left, but the entire white and gray departments have been swallowed up, some in victory many in death.

Something must be done, and we propose to consider what is best to do. This incessant drain upon our white population since 1861, has reduced that class to a mere moity, while the black have increased in a ratio commensurate to the decrease of the former. The white race in the Confederacy, is day by day, becoming numerically weaker. And if the policy which has been adopted since 1861, be continued the relative preponderance of the two classes will become alarming. To avoid this alone, something is necessary. If we expect to have a country when the war ends, let us have a few white men saved, who can call it "our country."

It is objected that negroes will become an element of weakness, rather than strength to the army; so we all predicted when the cunning Yankee took it into his head to make soldiers of them. They have proven the reverse. It is also said that it would give more men to the enemy than to the Confederacy. If that be so it will be by desertion; they now recruit from our very doors this class of soldiers, and when we capture them we are compelled to avoid retaliation and to treat them as prisoners of war. When they desert their colors and go to the enemy, they will be deserters, and the penalty of desertion is death. In this respect, therefore, it is better that they be in the field. The objection is also raised that it will be still further depleting the country of its labor, and we will then become less able to feed our armies. This objection is easily met by a provision that when the new levies are placed in the field and sufficiently drilled and disciplined, let our *citizen* soldiery—persons who can do infinitely more good at home than in the army, be discharged, and they, with the labor exempt from military service, can produce much more than all the unsystematized labor now at home can possibly do. One strong recommendation is this: It will make some of these strong war men who own millions of property and who are loud-mouthed for war, bloody, relentless and unsparing war, and who have secured soft places for their precious heirs, give a little substantial assistance in this struggle.

Another strong recommendation for the measure is, that the soldiers are nearly all in favor of it, and when this is so we, of course, have no right to demur.

It may be argued that the negro will not fight. Upon this point, though not having any very great amount of experience, the little we have had, has convinced us that *discipline* will teach any man to fight, we care not who or what he is. All that is needed is brave officers who have had experience.

But the quesion will be asked, what will you do with the negro after he becomes unsuited, by reason of his military training, for servitude? Upon this point we would not say what would be *best* to do with, but we will give our views upon what might be *well* to do with them. We admit that after his training and dicipline as a soldier, he would become unsuited for his former condition. Would we give him freedom as a *reward?* As soon would we give a child poison. One could use the gift with about as much intelligence and benefit to itself as the other. We would not give him freedom "*as a reward for meritorious* service," but we would give him something more substantial. We would have each State provide a homestead for the black soldier on his return home—*this as reward.* And then we would give him freedom as a means of enjoying the property given him.—We would give him the *right to hold any species of property* which a white man could hold. It is all nonsense to talk of the sacredness of the rights of property. Bone, sinew and blood are required in this contest We have material for hundreds of thousands of able-bodied soldiers in her midst, and it is high time it should be used, before our armies are depleted. Let Congress act and that quickly. We have a work to do. Let us be up and doing. Place these men in the field and you will see gold in New York go up to three or four hundred immediately, while the Northern people will heap their invectives upon Lincoln for inaugurating a movement that will prove more disastrous to them than to the rebels. We can place ten soldiers of this class in the field for one of theirs. We trust the views of General Lee may be early adopted, giving to the country additional evidence that we are in earnest.

DRUNKEN OFFICERS.—Some weeks ago a resolution was introduced in Congress calling for information as to how many officers of the army had been convicted of drunkeness since the passage of the law on the subject. In answer to this inquiry Gen. Cooper, Adj't General, in a communication to Congress, states that the total number of officers convicted of drunkeness since the commencement of the war is 151; number tried and acquitted of the charge 71. From information received from men who have been in the service, we judge that all the officers who are guilty of intemperance have not been court-martialed.

The following verse is not often quoted, yet it has so much power that it ought to be remembered:

A pebble in the streamlet scant,
Has turned the course of many a river,
A dew drop on the baby plant,
Has warped the giant oak forever.

When we have nothing to bear, we can scarcely bear ourselves. Trials set as ballast to keep us from capsizing.

"Never judge from manners," says Lord Byron, "for I have had my pocket picked by the courtliest gentleman I ever met with.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the South.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—The following was received last night:

MACON, Jan. 9.—*To General S. Cooper:* General Hood reports from Tupelo, the 6th, that Thomas appeared to be moving up the Tennessee river, up to nine o'clock, a. m., on the 5th.

Scouts report six gunboats and sixty transports had passed Savannah going towards Eastport, laden with troops and supplies.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The following was received to-day:—Charleston Jan. 9th. His Excellency Jefferson Davis:

Wheeler's cavalry have been organized under my supervision, and now consists of three divisions, eight brigades. It is a well organised efficient body. Reports of its disorganization and demonstration are without foundation.

Depreciating stories credited to his command can generally be traced to bands of marauders claiming to belong to it. I know nothing at present to add to its effectiveness, except the promotion of (name blank), for which recommendations have been sent in.

(Signed) W. J. HARDEE.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—Nothing received from below.

To-day a dispatch from Macon reports the enemy, one or two thousand strong, with wagons and artillery on Oloppee river, moving in the direction of Southwestern Georgia.

AN UNLUCKY NUMBER.—A letter from Rome, says that recently thirteen pickpockets were taken up by the papal police and brought to the lock up. The "intelligence officer" who superintended the stations released one of them, on the ground that thirteen was such an unlucky number.

BENEFIT OF ADVERSITY.—A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner. Neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify us for usefulness or happiness. The storms of the ocean, rouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

It is stated that the most of the Cotton captured by the enemy at Savannah belongs to the British Government and British subjects.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MIDDLE WARD.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce HENRY HAMLER, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Middle Ward, and oblige

jan 12-dtde MANY VOTERS.

NEGROES AT AUCTION!!

ON TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at our Sales Rooms, we will sell

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,

Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Cooks, House Servants, Farm Hands, &c.

ALSO

Some families, Women with their Children.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

jan 12-dtd W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$500 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the quarters of the A. Q. M., of Dearing's Cavalry Brigade, on the night of the 5th inst., a BLOOD-BAY HORSE, eight years old, about five feet, two inches high, very small star in forehead, white spot, from gald, on the back, and a hole, the size of a partridge egg, at the point of the right shoulder. The above reward will be given to any one who will return him to me, or give information that will lead to his recovery. J. L. PRIDGEN,

Co. F, 16th N. C. Battalion, (Cav.,)

40-w2t* Hicksford, Va.

Petersburg Express copy twice.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH JAN., 1865.

AT AUCTION,

1 Negro Woman, 38 years old, and
3 Children. The woman is an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer.
1 Negro Woman, 28 years old, and
4 Children.
1 Negro Woman, 18 years old, and
1 Child.
1 Negro Boy 15 years old.

The above negroes are as likely as we have ever seen, and are sold for no fault.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

jan 12-d2t Auct. and Com. Merchants.

12 VALUABLE NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, January 19th, in front of our sales room, we will sell the following negroes:

One Man 19 years old.
One Woman 34 years old, a No. 1 seamstress, washer, ironer and weaver.
Two Girls, 15 years old, with infants.
One " 12 " "
One " 10 " "
One " 13 " "
One Boy, 13 " "
One " 11 " "
One " 10 " "

These Negroes are all sound and healthy, and sold for no fault.

Several men will be added to the sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

jan 7 dtd Auctioneers.

D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C

Having regularly commenced business, solicit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.

C. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Jones, Cash., Raleigh.
Messrs. Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch, Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.

jan 12-dtf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber in October last, a bright mulatto girl named EMMA, but passes by the name of Frances. She is 18 years old, weighs 150 pounds. She is passing as a refugee from Kinston, and says she belongs to a man by the name of Lanet. This girl stopped at Mrs. Nixon's, near Raleigh, for two weeks, where she has an aunt. She has also been seen in Johnston county.

I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars for her apprehension and confinement in jail so I can get her again.

Address me at Haywood, Chatham Co., N. C.

dec 24-d1tw2t* H. G. JONES.